§ 56.4000 Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this subpart.

Combustible liquids. Liquids having a flash point at or above 100 ° F (37.8 ° C). They are divided into the following classes:

Class II liquids—those having flash points at or above 100 ° F (37.8 ° C) and below 140 ° F (60 ° C).

Class IIIA liquids—those having flash points at or above 140 ° F (60 ° C) and below 200 ° F (93.4 ° C).

Class IIIB liquids—those having flash points at or above 200 ° F (93.4 ° C).

Combustible material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Wood, paper, rubber, and plastics are examples of combustible materials.

Fire resistance rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that an assembly of materials will retain its protective characteristics or structural integrity upon exposure to fire.

Flammable gas. A gas that will burn in the normal concentrations of oxygen in the air.

Flammable liquid. A liquid that has a flash point below 100 ° F (37.8 ° C), a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 ° F (37.8 ° C), and is known as a Class I liquid.

Flash point. The minimum temperature at which sufficient vapor is released by a liquid to form a flammable vapor-air mixture near the surface of the liquid.

Multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher. An extinguisher having a rating of at least 2–A:10–B:C and containing a nominal 4.5 pounds or more of dry-chemical agent.

Noncombustible material. A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat. Concrete, masonry block, brick, and steel are examples of noncombustible materials.

Safety can. A container of not over five gallons capacity that is designed to safely relieve internal pressure when exposed to heat and has a spring-closing lid and spout cover.

Storage tank. A container exceeding 60 gallons in capacity used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids.

§ 56.4011 Abandoned electric circuits.

Abandoned electric circuits shall be deenergized and isolated so that they cannot become energized inadvertently.

PROHIBITIONS/PRECAUTIONS/ HOUSEKEEPING

§ 56.4100 Smoking and use of open flames.

No person shall smoke or use an open flame where flammable or combustible liquids, including greases, or flammable gases are—

(a) Used or transported in a manner that could create a fire hazard; or

(b) Stored or handled.

§ 56.4101 Warning signs.

Readily visible signs prohibiting smoking and open flames shall be posted where a fire or explosion hazard exists.

§ 56.4102 Spillage and leakage.

Flammable or combustible liquid spillage or leakage shall be removed in a timely manner or controlled to prevent a fire hazard.

§ 56.4103 Fueling internal combustion engines.

Internal combustion engines shall be switched off before refueling if the fuel tanks are integral parts of the equipment. This standard does not apply to diesel-powered equipment.

§ 56.4104 Combustible waste.

(a) Waste materials, including liquids, shall not accumulate in quantities that could create a fire hazard.

(b) Until disposed of properly, waste or rags containing flammable or combustible liquids that could create a fire hazard shall be placed in covered metal containers or other equivalent containers with flame containment characteristics.